

placing said first insert into the position previously occupied by said removed insert.

53. A method of controlling the operation of a unit dose dispensing drawer having a plurality of individual drawers, comprising:

in the case of a controlled item, opening an individual drawer only a distance needed to dispense an indicated quantity of an identified controlled item; and

in the case of a non-controlled item, opening an individual drawer to its fully open position to dispense an indicated quantity of an identified non-controlled item. - -

REMARKS

Paragraphs 58 and 59 have been amended to conform the specification to the drawings. More specifically, clutch rods 110 and 111, properly labeled in FIGs. 11 and 15, do not carry the various drive and driven gears, which are carried by shafts best seen in FIG. 15. Also, the reference numbers 110 and 111 have been removed from FIGs. 12, 13 and 14 of the formal drawings to conform those drawings to FIGs. 11 and 15.

When the formal drawings were prepared, because of size and margin requirements, certain of the informal drawings could not be represented on a single page. For example, informal FIG. 18 is now represented by formal FIGs. 18A, 18B and 18C. As a result, paragraphs 65 and 68 – 70 of the specification have been amended to conform the specification to the formal drawings. An attachment to this document entitled "Paragraphs from the Specification Marked to Show Changes" shows the changes made to the specification in the replacement paragraphs.

The instant amendment also cancels pending claims 1 – 5 and adds new claims 6 – 53. No new matter has been entered.

Applicants respectfully request an early Office Action on the merits.

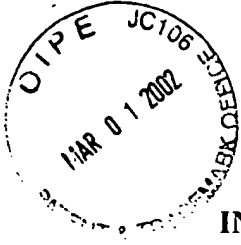
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Entitled: DISPENSING CABINET WITH UNIT DOSE DISPENSING DRAWER

Paragraphs From the Specification Marked To Show Changes

[0058] The mechanical hardware for driving the trays 62 is illustrated in FIG. 11 through 15. In FIG. 11, a perspective view of a drive chassis 100 is illustrated. The chassis carries motors 102-1 through 102-12 which are each used to drive one tray 62. As seen best in FIG. 15, a shaft 104-1 through 104-12 of each motor drives an associated worm gear 106-1 through 106-12, respectively. As seen best in FIGS. 12 and 15, each side-by-side pair of motors drives one of the upper trays and the lower tray directly beneath it. That is accomplished, in part, by each worm gear 106-1 through 106-12 mating with and driving a gear 108-1 through 108-12. An upper [clutch rod 110] shaft carries odd numbered gears 108-1, 108-3, 108-5, 108-7, 108-9, and 108-11 while a lower [clutch rod 111] shaft carries even numbered gears 108-2, 108-4, 108-6, 108-8, 108-10, and 108-12. [The] An upper clutch rod 110 and a lower clutch rod 111 are responsive to an override mechanism 113 operated by a user through an override bar 115. Movement of the override bar 115 to the right in FIG. 11 causes both the upper clutch rod 110 and lower clutch rod 111 to move to the left as seen in FIG. 11. As will now be described, lateral displacement of the upper clutch rod 110 and lower clutch rod 111 disengages the trays from the motors.

[0059] Each of the gears 108-1 through 108-12 has associated therewith a moveable gear 117-1 through 117-12, respectively, seen best in FIGS. 13, 14, and 15. The moveable gears 117-1 through 117-12 are free to move along their respective [clutch rods 110, 111] shafts while at all times being drivable by their associated gear 108-1 through 108-12, respectively. That may be accomplished, as seen in FIGS. 13 and 14, by providing gears 108-1 through 108-12 with a

hub 120-1 through 120-12 having a flattened or shaped exterior circumference which mates with a similarly shaped interior circumference of the moveable gears 117-1 through 117-12, respectively.

[0065] Turning first to FIGS. 16, 17 and 18, two eight bit words are received in [the upper left-hand corner of] FIG. 16 from the control computer 32. The first eight bit word 150 represents the distance a drawer is to travel. From the second eight bit word, four bits 152 represent a drawer select signal, a bit 154 is representative of a start transaction, a bit 155 is representative of direction, a bit 156 is representative of a “clear error” signal, and a bit 157 is representative of a “retry” signal. The distance bits 150 are input to a counter 158 (FIG. 18 A). A comparator 160 (FIG. 18C) is responsive to the counter 158. The comparator 160 is also responsive to a plurality of switches 162 which set a value to which the comparator compares the output of the counter 158.

[0068] FIG. 19A has in the upper portion thereof a motor enable path 170 which is responsive to a “count complete/enable” signal from FIG. 18A as well as a “delayed start transaction/retry” signal [also] from FIG. 18C. Those two signals are processed as shown in motor enable path 170 to produce a “master motor enable” signal.

[0069] In the middle of FIG. 19A, a flip-flop 172 is provided which is responsive to the motor enable path 170 as well as the “delayed start transaction/retry” signal available from FIG. 18C. The flip-flop 172 produces the signals “hardware busy” and “command lock out”.

[0070] Finally, in [the bottom portion of] FIG. 19B, a circuit path 174 is provided for producing an “error” signal in response to an “overload detect” signal (indicative of an overcurrent condition) input to the circuit path 174. In response to the detection of an overcurrent condition, the “error” signal is generated.